News. Cl. XI.] THE August 22, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 22, 1789. [Vol. IV.

☞ The Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet at the Coffee-houſe in Pittſburgh, on Wedneſday the 26 inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon.

Robert Galbraith, Secretary.

Auguſt 14, 1789.

☞ Tueſday Evening, agreeably to notification given, a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, at the houſe of Adam Foreman Fannehill, to take the ſenſe of each other on the ſubject of a repreſentative in the aſſembly. After ſome debate, General John Gibſon, in the Chair; it was moved, and carried in the affirmative, that the meeting ſhould be adjourned until Tueſday evening, thence a fortnight, at which time it is expected there will be a numerous meeting of the town and country adjoining, to deliberate on this point.

August 5, 1789.

WHEREAS by an act of general aſſembly, made the twenty-ſeventh day of March, anno domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, empowering the commiſſioners of each county to hold an appeal for thoſe perſons who think themſelves aggrieved by being fined for non attendance on their militia days. By virtue of ſaid law, we will hold an appeal for the third battalion (as they formerly ſtood) on the twenty-ſecond day of September next, at the houſe of Major James Wilſon, in Derry township; for the ſecond battalion, on the twenty fourth day, at the houſe of Mr James Guthrie, in Greenſburgh, and on the twenty-eighth day of ſaid month, for the firſt battalion, at the houſe of Adam Rudabaugh, near the mouth of Sawickly creek. Where due attendance ſhall be given, and juſtice done to the appellants according as the law directs.

ELIE COULTER, JOHN GIFFEN. } Commiſſioners.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has removed from Mr. Jacob Bruſman's ferry to Mr. John Ormſby's houſe, a few perches up the Monongahela river, and has provided good flats for ferrying to and from the town of Pittſburgh, on the following terms, viz.

All perſons coming to market at 2 d in caſh, or 3 d in produce, man and horſe 4d caſh, or 6d. produce. As he determined to ferry on the moſt reaſonable terms, he flatters himſelf he will engage the attention of the public.

Auguſt 5, 1789. JOHN PATCH.

From the (London) Morning Herald.

Mr. Printer,

The following ſtory ſtruck me on peruſal, as an affecting one Modern military petit maitres, who have never ſeen any other ſervice but that of the ladies, pique themſelves on extreme inſenſibility. They nightly infeſt the theatres, not to be entertained, but to interrupt; to diſplay white teeth and empty heads; to laugh at every noble ſentiment of Melpomene though delivered with all the exquiſite energy of a Siddons, or the delicate tenderneſs of a Brunton, to ſuch beings this little ſtory may be of infinite uſe, they may learn, that ſenſibility does not entirely diſgrace regimentals, and that the pathetic tear may be given to diſtreſs, without tarniſhing the honor of the Soldier.

EUGENIUS.

The fatal effects of a too ſuſceptible Heart, in a young Pruſſian Officer.

MY ſon was an Enſign in a regiment in which I ranked as Captain. We had ſerved two campaigns together, and I was pleaſed with the marks of a cool and ſenſible courage, which I had obſerved in him, and which promiſed the moſt flattering hopes of his becoming one day an ornament to his family.

'His heart was naturally generous and tender. This virtue endeared him to me; but I trembled for its effects. It might I thought ſhake his fortitude in the trying ſcenes of the miſerable ſpectacles of war and poſſibly ſuppreſs the enterpriſing ſpirit of youth; a quality eſſential to the advancement of a ſoldier, and ſo neceſſary an embelliſhment to his character.

'Oftentimes, when his overflowing compaſſionate heart would vent itſelf in a burſt of ſorrow for the unfortunate, I had recourſe to ſophiſtry of argument, to paint thoſe objects of his reflections in different colours to his imagination; and while reproving him with his unmanly weakneſs could have claſped him to my boſom for the melting tenderneſs of his nature.

"I frequently, though with utter repugnance, conducted him to the trying ſcenes of ſuffering criminals; thus attempting to familiarize his mind to the diſaſtrous events which life is too often embittered with.

"Some little time after the affair of Schweidnitz, our army had burnt and ſacked a ſmall village of the Auſtrians. It was our chance of duty to be ſent to this place. When the general confuſion of the day had ſubſided, and ſome order reſtored amongſt the troops, we made an excurſion round the village to view the effects.

"On our approach to the ruins of a once clean and neat houſe, we were ſuddenly ſhocked by the approach of an old woman. The genius of extreme wretchedneſs ſeemed faithfully pourtrayed in her ghaſtly countenance.

"She flung herſelf upon her knees, and in a ſhrill voice of deſperation, imprecated the moſt direful curſes on our heads. "If," ſays ſhe, "you call yourſelves men, and not ſavages of unequalled brutality, either kill me inſtantly, and end my extreme ſufferings; or, O! let me have help to ſearch for the remains of my children!"

"I tenderly exhorted her to calm herſelf, that ſhe might expect every aſſiſtance; and ſtaying with her till my ſon had returned with a few ſoldiers. I learnt, that on the alarm of the ſudden approach of our troops to the village, the unreſtrained diſorder which was naturly to be expected, had forced her ſon and daughter, with two grandchildren, to ſeek ſhelter in a cellar of the houſe, which houſe ſharing the ſame unfortunate fate with the reſt, was ſoon pillaged and ſet on fire, that ſhe herſelf had fled ſome little way into the country, and had retired from the danger of the enemy; in hopes that in caſe of a diſcovery, her age might ſecure from that fate which her grandchildren, two young women in the bloom of life, might otherwiſe be expoſed to, that their father, who was a notary of the place, with his wife, had reſolved on ſtaying with the children in their concealment.

"When my ſon returned with the ſoldiers, the old woman ſhewed us the ſpot where we ſhould ſearch for the poor devoted family. We had not been long at work among the ruins, when we broke into the cellar whither the family had fled. Here a ſcene preſented itſelf, that would have turned a Monarch's heart from the fell tide of war, which brings ſuch deſolation and horrow in its courſe

"Claſped in each others arms lay two beautiful ſiſters, with their father and mother by their ſide, ſuffocated with ſmoke; while the old woman with horrid yells, was bewailing the loſs of her unfortunate children, kiſſing the bodies and frantic with grief; my ſon ſtood with folded arms muſing over this melancholy ſpectacle.

"I ſolicited him to depart, I urged him to withdraw from ſo affecting a ſcene. Sternly did he turn his eye on me, and ſeemed petrified to the ſpot. In vain did I reaſon on the neceſſary conſequences of war; that it was no premeditated cruelty. But one of thoſe caſual misfortunes that even the civil tranſactions of life are often checquered with.

"Where is your reaſon, your manhood, my boy? Shall a ſoldier be ever come with weak womaniſh feelings? for ſhame! for ſhame! All men in the courſe of their lives muſt make up their minds to calamities like theſe. Away! your countrymen will ridicule your want of firmneſs; and the laurels which you have hitherto acquired, will only ſerve to point you out as a more conſpicuous inſtance of effeminacy.

'I took him by the arm to draw him gently from this diſtreſſing ſight, when he flung himſelf away from me and exclaimed, pointing to the youngeſt of the girls, whoſe tongue, from the convulſive gaſp of death, hung from her mouth. "Behold this unparalleled buchery of my countrymen, will not the wrath of Heaven revenge this outrage on humanity? Cruel, cruel Pruſſians! You are bloody indeed! accurſed profeſſion! Hell only has invented thee! From this moment I abjure thee. I will not return to theſe blood hounds: I will fly to the deſerts for ever, and hide my face from ſuch inhumanity: with "ſee there my father; pointing again to the dead bodies, and burſt into a flood of tears.

"It required ſome force to bear him from this calamitus ſcene: and ſo ſtrong was the impreſſion, that a fixed melancholy took entire poſſeſſion of his and ſuch was extreme delicacy and tenderneſs of his feelings, that I was deſtined to ſee a beloved child deprived with a violent fever, and to here him in the paroxyſms of his diſtemper, rave in the wildeſt, yet moſt pathetic language, on this event.

"Some little time before he expired, he had eſpouſed one of the young women into his wife; and ſtarting up in bed, curſing the war which had snatched her away from him, he fixed his ghaſtly eyes upon me which I readily tranſlated into a remonſtrance for being the author of his unhappy malady, fell back into a ſwoon, from which he never recovered.'

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Begun and held at the City of New York,

On Wedneſday, the fourth of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

An ACT to regulate the time and Manner of adminiſtering certain OATHS.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in CONGRESS aſſembled, That the oath or Affirmation required by the ſixth article of the conſtitution of the United States, ſhall be adminiſtered in the form following, to wit, "I, A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm (as the caſe may be) that I will ſupport the conſtitution of the United States." The ſaid oath or affirmation ſhall be adminiſtered within three days after the paſſing of this act, by any one member of the Senate, to the Preſident of the Senate, and by him to all members, and to the Secretary; and by the Speaker of the houſe of Repreſentatives, to all members who have not taken a ſimilar oath, by virtue of a particular reſolution of the ſaid houſe, and to the Clerk: And in caſe of abſence of any member from the ſervice of either houſe, at the time preſcribed for taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, the ſame ſhall be

administered to such member when he shall appear to take his seat

And be it further enacted, That at the first session of Congress, after every general election of Representatives, the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall be administered by any one member of the House of Representatives to the Speaker; and by him to all members present, and to the Clerk, previous to entering on any other business; and to the members who shall afterwards appear, previous to taking their seats. The president of the Senate for the time being, shall also administer the said oath or affirmation to each Senator who shall hereafter be elected, previous to his taking his seat: And in any future case of a President of the United States, who shall not have taken the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to him by any one of the members of the Senate.

And be it further enacted, That the members of the several state legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall, within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorized by the law of the state, in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states, who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing or like affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who by the law of the State shall be authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby required to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the same manner, as by the law of the state where they shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office.

And be it further enacted, That all officers appointed or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, shall, before they act in their respective offices take the same oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons who shall be authorised by law to administer to such officers their respective oaths of office; and such officers shall incur the same penalties in case of failure, as shall be imposed by law in case of failure to take their respective oaths of office.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall, at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, each take an oath or affirmation in the words following, to wit, "I, A. B. Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House of Representatives, (as the case may be) of the United States of America, do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of my said office, to the best of my knowledge and abilities."

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate

Approved, June 1, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths." Compared with the enrollment thereof, signed by the President of the United States.

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary of the Senate.
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, April 24.

LETTERS from Petersburgh advise, that great preparations are going forward for opening the campaign. It is asserted, that the army to be opposed to the Swedes will be composed of 50,000 men, supported by 150 galleys and armed sloops.

PARIS, May 7.

On Tuesday last about twelve o'clock at noon, his majesty opened the assembly of the states, by a speech from the throne, which was received with loud acclamations. The queen was seated near the king, on his left hand; Monsieur, and the comte d'Artois at a small distance on the right; Madame, and Madame Elizabeth (his majesty's sisters) with Mesdames Victour and Adelaide (his majesty's aunts) on the left hand behind the queen. The other princes of the blood, with some dukes and peers, were also on the right; the marshals of France, with some others of the same rank, were on the left; the Garde des Sceanx were also on the left, and the other great officers of state were on the right of the throne. The duc d'Orleans, who is the only prince of the blood chosen deputy to the states general, took his seat as such amongst the nobility. The ministers were seated close under the platform on which the throne was placed. As soon as his majesty had finished his speech, the garde des Sceanx and Monsieur Necker, addressed his majesty and the assembly; and at about four o'clock in the afternoon the king rose from his seat, and adjourned the meeting till the following day.

LONDON, May 19.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

Articles between Russia, Austria, France and Spain.

Art. I That in case any of the parties are attacked by sea or land, the other three shall defend, with money, forces, or shipping.

II. The treaties of 1748, 1753, 1756, the Bourbon family compact in 1761, and the convention between Austria and Russia in 1787, shall be in full force.

III. Their most Christian and Catholic majesties oblige themselves to observe the strictest neutrality in the present war with the Turks. But in case the emperor should be attacked by any other power, the French king is to furnish him 30,000 men, or an equivalent in money, on demand. And in case the French king is attacked, the emperor is to furnish the like succours.

IV. The king of Spain agrees, on his part, to the aforesaid third article, which the emperor also does towards the king of Spain.

V. If the empress of Russia should be attacked in the present war with the Turks, his most Christian majesty engages to assist her with eight ships of the line and six frigates; and his Catholic majesty is to furnish the like succours. The empress of Russia binding herself to furnish either or both powers with an equal assistance, in case any attack is made on them.

VI. The treaty of commerce between France and Russia, made in 1787, shall be in full force, and a similar treaty be signed by Russia and Spain.

VII. The treaty of 1761, between France and Spain, to be in full force.

VIII. Though this treaty is to be purely defensive, the parties agree, that if any of them are attacked, the other three shall not make peace, until the province which is invaded is restored back in the same state it was before attacked.

IX. Whenever any of the parties shall, by their ambassadors, demand succours, the said ambassadors shall be reciprocally admitted into the councils of war, and deliberate upon, and settle whatever may be most advantageous to the four contracting parties, and the auxiliary succours are to be augmented as events may require.

X. The high contracting parties shall have liberty to invite such other powers to accede to the present treaty, as they may think proper.

XI. Denmark, as an ally of Russia, shall be specially invited to accede thereto.

It has been reported at Vienna, that the Turks of Belgrade had formed a design of attacking the Austrian posts at Belchatia, they have observed that a considerable number of workman, were employed in rebuilding part of the dyke which they had destroyed last campaign, and of which they wanted to hinder the construction; but general Brown hearing their intention, had raised a battery of twelve pieces of cannon opposite to the intended place of their landing and thereby put a stop to their proceedings.

Some dispatches were received from Leghorn, which were brought over in the Harriot, capt. Salway. Every preparation is making for war in that port, which is subject to the duke of Tuscany.

Yesterday a board of admiralty was held on the subject of equipping a fleet for the Baltic with all expedition; eight sail of the line and four frigates are said to be the number determined upon; they are to be joined by a fleet from Holland.

The Turks have defeated a body of Russians under general Kamenskoy, near Bender; 700 of whom they cut to pieces and took 800 prisoners.

It is expected that the next mails from Holland will bring us some definitive news of the late conspirators now in confinement at Copenhagen.

Shields, who kept the tavern there, has been found guilty of being concerned in the plot. O'Brien has confessed nothing, & has only given evasive answers to the questions put to him. Berger Sierna has shewn no disguise in the business. He persisted in disavowing every connection with persons with whom he was supposed to be in league, and declared, that a zeal to serve his country was the only motive of his conduct; in the prosecution of which he had sacrificed his whole fortune, in the payment of sums to accomplish his intention.

The letters from Sweden say, the news of this conspiracy was received there with the greatest consternation and regret, and that it has produced some very disagreeable reflections on the prosecution of the war in which that country is engaged.

They write from the Hague, that sentence has at last passed on six of the principal chiefs in the late troubles, some of whom have been members of the state, and the others belonging to the council at Utrecht. They were all found guilty of high treason; their punishment is perpetual banishment from the United Provinces; their estates to be confiscated for the use of the states; and in case they should hereafter be found therein, to proceed against them capitally.

The expensive mischief of the Botany Bay scheme may be sufficiently understood from the reports delivered in at the office of lord Sydney. It is there stated, that there are not less than 1500 persons under transportation in the different gaols of this kingdom. The expence to government of sending each of these to Port Jackson will be 100l. by the very lowest estimates. To clear the gaols, therefore, a measure, which we understand has been determined on, will cost the nation no less a sum that 150,000l. and this without a prospect of any ultimate advantage.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 20.

"The emperor of Morocco, with the dey of Algiers, the beys of Tunis and Tripoli, and the kaimam of Barca, four sovereign states of Barbary, are all preparing to send supplies of ammunition, stores, provisions, &c. to Constantinople. Although these states have all disclaimed being tributary to the grand signior, the Ottoman faith, they say, obliges them to support their brother and ally at Constantinople. The store ships are numerous; and as the European powers refuse to convoy them, they undertake that task themselves, with such a force as never before appeared on that side the straits."

A Russian cutter has taken a Swedish brig from Bostock, off Elsineur, and carried her to Copenhagen, which is the first signal of the marine war commencing again.

Russia has strengthened herself not only by making new levies in her own dominions, but also by debauching the troops of Poland: Ten thousand Cossacks have actually declared for Russia, and marched to join field marshal Romanzow.

American News.

BOSTON, July 22.

There are plated counterfeit dollars in circulation, dated in 1781. A little attention will discover them.

The officers, civil and judicial, throughout this state are taking the oath prescribed by a late act of Congress. On Tuesday at the court of common pleas in this town, the same was administered by the Hon. Judge Sullivan, to the judges thereof, attornies, &c.

NEW YORK, July 10.

Yesterday the senate passed the bill for the establishment of foreign affairs, with one very small alteration respecting the chief clerk to the secretary; the principle of the bill is not varied. The question on the president's power of removal from office was very warmly debated, and in voting the members divided exactly even 10 and 10. The president of the senate gave the casting vote in favor of the clause as it came from the house, by which the power of the president, to remove from office (as contained in the constitution) is recognized, for I consider the act as nothing more in this point than a recognition of a principle interwoven in the texture of the system. Heaven has been all gracious to America in guiding this people to the choice of their first and second magistrates; this determination of his excellency, is in perfect conformity to his sentiments, nor do I think he would sacrifice them for the empire of the world.

August 3. His excellency Beverly Randolph, esq; governor of Virginia, the 21st inst. in obedience to an act of the general assembly of that state, entitled, an act concerning certain public establishments, issued a proclamation, "requiring all naval officers, collectors of duties, and searchers, to cease the exercise of the powers vested in them by virtue of their respective offices, from and after the first day of August next, except so far as relates to the collection of a duty of six shillings per hogshead on tobacco exported."

Extract of a letter from Belfast, Ireland, May 9.

"In the counties of Armagh and Tyrone there are a number of rebels, who have taken the name of Break of day boys. They assaulted the volunteers of Armagh, when they were to appear at the Cathedral. One of them took a bayonet from a boy, with which he attempted to stab him, and then ran off. The volunteers immediately pursuing, were alarmed by finding 250 men, completely equipped, and ready for action: The volunteers having only their side arms, went to Armagh, where they procured twelve stands of arms, and returned back; when the rebels fell upon them, and a smart engagement ensued, in which 10 of the rebels were killed, and 14 wounded. The volunteers had only two killed."

AMENDMENTS to the CONSTITUTION.

In the House of Representatives, of the Congress of the United States, Tuesday, the 28th July, 1789.

Mr Vining from the committee of eleven, to whom it was referred to take the subject of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, generally into their consideration, and to report thereupon, made a report, which was read, and is as followeth.

IN the introductory paragraph before the words, "We the people," add "Government being intended for the benefit of the people, and the rightful establishment thereof being derived from their authority alone"

Art. 1. Sec. 2. Par. 3. Strike out all between the words, "direct" and "and until such," and instead thereof insert, "after the first enumeration there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that the number of representatives shall never be less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and seventy five, but each state shall always have at least one representatives"

Art. 1 Sec. 6. Between the words "United States" and "shall in all case," strike out "they," and insert, "But no law varying the compensation shall take effect until an election of representatives shall have intervened. The members"

Art 1, Sec. 9. Between par. 2 and 3 insert, "No religion shall be established by law, nor shall the equal rights of conscience be infringed."

"The freedom of speech, and of the press, and of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and consult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redress of grievances, shall not be infringed."

"A well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, being the best security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, but no person religiously scrupulous shall be compelled to bear arms."

"No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law."

"No person shall be subject, except in case of impeachment, to more than one trial or one punishment for the same offence, nor shall be compelled to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation"

"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

"The right of the people to be secure in their person, houses, papers and effects, shall not be violated by warrant issuing without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and not particularly describing the places to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

"The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Art 1, Sec. 10, between the 1st and 2d par insert, "No state shall infringe the equal rights of conscience, nor the freedom of speech, or of the press, nor of the right of trial by jury in criminal cases."

Art 3 Sec. 2. add to the 2d par. "But no appeal to such court shall be allowed, where the value in controversy shall not amount to one thousand dollars nor shall any fact triable by a jury according to the course of the common law, be otherwise re examinable than according to the rules of common law."

Art. 2, Sec. 3, strike out the whole of the 3d par. and insert, "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

"The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war and public danger) shall be by an impartial jury of the freeholders of the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction, the right of challenge, and other accustomed requisites; and no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, but if a crime be committed in a place in the possession of an enemy, or in which an insurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may by law be authorised in some other place within the same state; and if it be committed in a place not within a state, the indictment and trial may be at such place or places as the law may have directed."

"In suits at common law, the rights of trial by jury shall be preserved"

Immediately after Art. 6, the following to be inserted as Art. 7.

"The powers delegated by this constitution to the government of the United States shall be exercised as therein appropriated. so that the legislative shall never exercise the powers vested in the executive or the judicial; nor the executive the powers vested in the legislative or judicial; nor the judicial the powers vested in the legislative or executive"

"The powers not delegated by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively."

Art. 7 to be made Art 8.

Extract from the journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

Last week, his excellency the president of this state, in council, appointed Jasper Ewing, of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, esq; attorney at law, to be prothonotary, clerk of the quarter sessions and orphan's courts of the said county, in the room of Lawrence Keene, esq; deceased.

Mr Volney, a French writer, has advanced, in a recent publication, that the Mediterranean powers are indifferent to the conquests of the Russians; but the little republic of Ragusa shewed, in the last war, a spirit which fully refutes the assertion.

When the Russian fleet arrived in the Archipelago they insisted on the republic receiving the line of battle ships into its harbour: on their refusal, the Ragusan ships were captured, the harbour blocked up, and the city threatened with a bombardment.

This little state which scarcely contains sixty five thousand men, continued firm, prepared for an obstinate defence, and nominated an ambassador to Petersburgh.

The count de Ragni went on this commission at his own expence, but without being admitted to an audience, was referred to count Orloff, then at Pisa.

On his going away, the empress sent him a bason full of rubles: he took only one, and returned the rest: when he met the count, he was informed a preliminary to the treaty was the establishment of the Greek church at Ragusa; but Ragni answered, "I am forbid to hear any proposition of this kind. Her Imperial majesty may bombard Ragusa, but to the moment of her destruction on the republic will accept of no condition contrary to her treaty with Porte."

The other states of the Mediterranean, the little island of Malta excepted, are equally attached to the Turks.

YORK, July 29.

We hear from Huntington township, on Bermudian creek, about twenty miles west of this borough, that a number of people are daily flocking to a mineral spring, the property of Mr John Fickes of said place, to drink and bathe with the water; the medicinal effects of which have not till lately been discovered. It is said to be infallible remedy for those afflicted with rhumatic pains, cancers, sore eyes, ulcers, and most disorders incident to the human frame; and it is asserted as a fact, that a woman who had been blind for more than ten years, has lately been restored to her sight by the powerful effects of the water of this spring. The water has a strong sulpherous smell, tastes saltish, creates a good appetite, and is of a purgative quality. This spring is in a plentiful settlement, where boarding may now be had at the rate of five shillings per week.

Advertisement extraordinary, copied from an Irish Newspaper.

Cornelius O'Trigger, most respectfully has the honor to acquaint gentlemen, that he fights duels in town or country, at the shortest notice, and will accommodate any timorous gentleman in settling points of honor, recovering gambling debts, or satisfaction for affronts and insults, on reasonable terms. Noses pulled or a--s kicked by the piece.

N. B. He means shortly to set up a convenient duelling ground, where there will be found small swords, light and convenient ground for long or short shots, either in open air or under cover in rainy weather, where gentlemen may fight in peace and quietness, and free from all disturbance by magistrates and all such impertinent fellows.

†‡† Pistols, powder and ball, hot cakes and tea, new milk and brandy, for the accommodation of his friends, and a surgeon always ready at hand.

Pittsburgh, August 22,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this town, dated August 3.

"I believe I may assure you there will be an adjournment of Congress some time next month. The appointment of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of the different ports, will, I suppose, be chiefly made this day and to-morrow, so that the revenue system is now ready to be put in motion. The collection bill passed last Friday."

ANECDOTE.

WHEN the Irish parliamentary commissioners were lately in London, one of them being in a large company at the duke of Portland's, was asked by a prig ish peer, whose spouse has not been celebrated for a Lucretia, "whether the Irish when they came to London, were not generally remarkable for making *bulls*?" "Yes, my lord, answered the commissioner' my countrymen, when they come to England not only make *bulls*, but a great number of other *horned creatures*."

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, August 1789.

B.
David Bruce, William, John, or Sam. Buchanan

C.
Doctor Henry Chapese.

F.
Captain William Finley.

G.
William Grub.

H.
Hance Hamilton, John Hamilton, John Hunter,

J.
William Johnston.

L.
Alexander Logan.

O.
Isaac Orchard.

R.
John Robinson.

S.
His Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Daniel Sabouren.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greensburgh, on which there is a well finished and commodious two story log House, with convenient out buildings, inclosed by a post and rail fence; also, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal street, well inclosed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient stables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable out lot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewise a large and general assortment of houshold furniture. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known to any person inclining to purchase, on application to the subscriber on the premises, and unquestionable clear deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

August 7, 1789.

RANAWAY on the 19th instant, from the subscriber, living on Plumb creek, Alleghany county, a negro man named JACK, he his about 40 years of age, and his hair is not so curly, nor so much like wool, as the most of negroes. It is supposed he is lurking about Pittsburgh. Whoever will take up said Negro and deliver him to his master, shall receive Two Dollarks Reward, paid by

THOMAS GIRTY.

August 21, 1789.

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Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Washington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing House, in which there are two plunging and two shower baths, and a dressing room annexed to each bathing room; also a common Bath, and a number of houses, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reserved for pasture. Many cures were effected last Season by these Springs. Every exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs serviceable to the Bath guests has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittsburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT No. 304 situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles, and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different sizes, for sale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the said town the Boat building business in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where travellers may be supplied at a short notice with KEELor other Boats, on reasonable terms and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premises; who has for sale at his store at said place, sundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be sold for cash, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiskey, bacon, tallow, beeswax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the first day of October next, at the dwelling of Margaret Hutten, in Washington township, Fayette county, near Redstone mills.

A TRACT of Land containing 319 acres and the usual allowance, adjoining the said Margaret Hutten and others, being a tract of the first quality, in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to mills on and near the river Monongahela. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and an indisputable title given. The premises may be viewed at any time, and the sale made on the premises if required at the day of sale. At the same time will be sold, a number of elegant young horse creatures, some of them the best bred, being part of the estate of Ezekiah Magruder, deceased, by

MARGARET HUTTEN, sole executrix.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of June last, living in Westmoreland county, two indented Servant Men, named RICHARD M'CARTNEY, and ROBERT CLOSE. Close is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, his dress is tow trowsers and a hunting shirt. M'Cartney is about 25 years of years of age, 6 feet high, dark hair, lately cut behind, had also a tow hunting shirt, body shirt and trowsers, and striped jacket. It is supposed that they have about five pounds in cash with them. Whoever takes up and secures the above described servants in any gaol, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or Three Pounds for either, by me

WILLIAM DAVIS.

July 2d, 1789.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or book account, to discharge their respective balances before the first day of next October, as all outstanding debts after that period will be sued for without respect of persons. The great enmity he has already shewn, will convince every person of candour, how disagreeable such a proceeding will be to him.

He has now for sale, a large quantity of high proof Whiskey of most excellent quality and flavor, which he will sell on very low terms for cash or fur, and if more eligible to the purchaser, would deliver it at the house of Mr. Eli Coulter on the bank of Yough.

FREDERICK ROHRER.

Greensburgh, July 24, 1789.

AS I am prevented from obtaining a patent for the land I live on, by a claim set up for the same by a certain William Colvin, and as I cannot find said Colvin or his attorney, to serve him personally to a trial, this is to inform him, that if he does not attend agreeable to the appointment of the secretary of the land office, a copy of which is annexed, I shall apply for my patent. ISAAC NEWKIRK

"12th February, 1789.

"Isaac Newkirk enters a caveat against granting a patent to William Colvin for a tract of land on Ridge on creek in Washington county, on said Colvin's warrant dated February 13, 1786, alledging that said Newkirk hath a better right for the same: The first Monday in October next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

Signed, DAVID KENNEDY, Sec'y
Land Office.

ALL those who have paid no attention to the repeated notices of BRADEN and WYLIE, respecting the settlement of their accounts, are, for the last time, called upon to settle and pay off the same, on or before the 31st instant, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit, without further notice.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Braden Blacksmith, of this town, deceased, are requested to settle & pay off their accounts in one month from this date, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit their claims properly attested, within the aforesaid period, to

JOHN GIBSON,
DAVID DUNCAN, } administrators.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1789.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the

Black & White Smiths Business,

He has furnished himself with a very good horse shoer and country smith, and likewise makes locks, keys, hinges of all sorts, pipe tomahawks, scalping knives, boxes and pans for vizes, grates, polished and unpolished andirons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chafing dishes, bread toasters, ladles skimmers, flesh forks, and sconcers, with all kind of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates saddle trees, makes compasses, curling, and pincing irons, rupture belts, grates swords, razors, scissors, and pen knives, clears and polishes guns and pistols. As he is determined to do any of the above work on the most reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will engage the attention and favors of the public,

GEORGE M'CUNNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, July 29 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons for this some time past, have broke down the fences around the inclosures belonging to the subscriber, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to his great injury. He therefore, hereby offers the above reward to any person who will give him sufficient information to convict the perpetrator or perpetrators of such unwarrantable conduct, so that they may be brought to suffer the penalty of the law in such case made and provided.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Crawford's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 15/per ann.) Advertisements, &c for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS *exceeding a Square are inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; Those exceeding*